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SOVIET DELGATE LEAVES GENEVA TALKS 15 NOV

AU151342 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva -- The Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclar missiles in Europe continued today. However, only half an hour later, Kvitsinskiy, chief of the Soviet negotiating team, left the plenary session and refused to say whether this means that Moscow is breaking off the talks.

The American side also refused to say whether the dialogue on Euromissiles would continue.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA '4 D'S STRATEGY' CRITICIZED

AU091209 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

["Four D's Strategy: New Label for the Imperialist Aggression in Central America" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) A recent meeting of the presidential cabinet of Reagan examined the U.S. strategy in Central America. It was spoken a great deal there about a new term which from now on will define the essence of this strategy. The initial letters of four main words, as they are defined by the American politicians, lie on the basis of this term. These words explain the strategy of this superpower in the region. They are: democracy, development, dialogue and defence. Hence, the U.S. strategy was called in brief "four d's strategy," which was introduced quite quickly in the U.S. political vocabulary. Now, as the news agencies report from Washington, this term is occupying the main place in the numerous news items and comments of the U.S. newspapers on the situation in the region.

Sternly condemning this aggressive strategy of American imperialism, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in an article that the members of the presidential cabinet explained at their meeting that "development, dialogue and defence are the only roads for the establishment and preservation of real democracy in the region seriously being threatened by the struggle of the rebels." In the strengthening of the positions of the military juntas, contrary to what is propagated that the alleged "aid serves the raising of the economic level and the standard of living of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean," Washington sees the possibility to guarantee its further political domination in Central America. The fact is that this aid has been and is being accorded only to the pro-American regimes.

"Dialogue," as another postulate of the U.S. strategy, implies diplomatic pressure and open diversion Washington is exerting on the liberation movements and struggles of the peoples of Central America. The basis of this so-called dialogue is to force the patriotic forces to give up their weapons, to abandon their armed struggle and, by taking part in the election farces, to recognize the fascist regimes as the sole lawful regimes.

The fourth postulate of "four d's strategy," which in fact holds the main place as for its importance and dimensions of implementation, is defence. It implies the military policy of the USA in Central America and legalizes the escalation of the aggressiveness and the direct intervention of American imperialism. This policy finds its expression actually in the open military aggression that the American imperialists recently launched against Grenada, in the organisation of the bandit-like attacks by the Somoza mercenaries against Nicaragua, in the increase of the military aid and military advisers in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and elsewhere, in the setting up of new military bases in Honduras and in the menacing sabre-rattling that the aggressive U.S. fleet is daily demonstrating off shores of Central America. Through this frenzied military activity that in the "4 d's strategy" is called defence, the United States is opening the way to the aggression in the region, which is aimed first of all against the liberation movements and struggles of the peoples in Salvador, Guatemala, Grenada, etc., as well as against the victories of the peoples of Nicaragua.

We see in all this political, diplomatic and military activity of American imperialism the old imperialist strategy of intervention, which has aimed and aims at preserving and strengthening even more the American domination in this region of the world called otherwise as "the backyard of the USA." Now this strategy is called "4 d's strategy" and the American top officials present it as the last word of democracy in Central America.

But the outcome of this strategy cannot be, just as it has not been, the democracy about which Washington prattles. History, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, has provided and provides clear evidence to the savage oppression and exploitation, to that brutal denial that the American imperialism makes of the genuine freedom and democracy of the peoples of the world.

PAPER CRITICIZES HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC MODEL

AU121933 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 12 (ATA) -- Recently the foreign press is making much noise about the development of the Hungarian capitalist economy and the "Hungarian model," considering it as the "most successful experiment of the east" from the which the others have to learn. On the his part, Andorpov, while stressing that "we must devote more attention to the development made by the other socialist countries," implies first of all the Hungarian experience.

The "Hungarian model," the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article, is in fact a capitalist-revisionist hybrid. It retains some socialist label, but it is integrated completely into capitalism. The restored capitalism in that country is more naked than in the Soviet Union as to its pseudosocialist forms.

The newspaper stresses the great extension of private ownership in that country, which the state has legalized and supports financially and materially. The state owners, as managers and administrators, are at the same time private owners. Now the private sector prevails not only in agriculture and livestock raising but also in industry, construction and public services. It represents 54 percent of the industrial production of the country, 50 per cent of the public services 80-90 percent of the maintenance and construction of dwelling houses, etc.

After pointing out that the capitalist state farms have been transformed into great agrarian-industrial complexes and that their organisation is done on the basis of the experience of the West, the newspaper continues: Now the exploitation of man by man is sanctioned by law in Hungary. The decree of the Hungarian parliament, which was enacted in January 1982, allows the citizens to set up private enterprises with no more than 30 workers; and 5 enterprises can form a joint enterprise with up to 150 workers. The local and foreign banks offer credits for their construction and organisation. The employment in these enterprises is done in the same way as in capitalist countries. Nothing distinguishes the foreign trade enterprises from the western firms. Not only that they establish direct links with foreign firms, but compete with one another for the same products, etc. The foreign trade is no more a monopoly of the state.

In the 80's with the establishment of the so-called "economic adjustments," the "Hungarian model" is presenting the naked capitalist order. "The economic adjustments" and their modifications are abortive efforts to come out of the crisis and they cannot save the "Hungarian model." The decline in production and unemployment have become common phenomena. The devaluations of the currency, inflation and price rise are lowering the standard of living of the working masses. The debts to foreign capital which amount to 700 dollars per capita of population and the merciless plunder by the Russian metropolis have aggravated the crisis even more.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE, ON PAPANDREOU VISIT 11-13 NOV

BTA Comments

AU141456 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov. 14 (BTA commentator Vaycheslav Tunev) -- Friendship, frankness, constructiveness and goodneighbourliness. These words can describe best the spirit and atmosphere accompanying the three days of the friendly visit (November 11-13) of Greece' Prime Minister Mr Andreas Papandreou to Bulgaria. It is unanimously assessed that this visit made at the invitation of the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov will give fresh imeptuses to the further ascending development of the mutually advantageous and friendly relations between Bulgaria and Greece. These relations established themselves as an important stabilizing factor of peace and cooperation in the Balkans. They, already traditionally, are defined as an example of relations between states of different social systems, belonging to different alliances.

The importance and dimensions of this assessment, however, undoubtedly outstrip the framework of bilateral relations between two Balkan states. This is so because in today's alarming international situation when the term for the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in some Western European countries, proclaimed by NATO is approaching, the current Bulgaro-Greek peaceful and constructive dialogue will undoubtedly be of great importance and make a real contribution to the materialization of the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed: "On this cardinal question of great importance for the region we live in there exists absolute identity of views between the Bulgarian and the Greek Government, between myself and Mr Papandreou. We back up the proposal to convene a meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in January in order to begin the preparations for the materialization of the idea of a nuclear-free zone on our peninsula. This, the Bulgarian top leader emphasized, will be of paramount importance not only for our region but for Europe and the world.

The assessments of the Greek premier were in the same spirit. After stressing that the deployment of the Pershing-II's and cruises in Western Europe will lead to a change in the strategical picture on the old continent, he pointed out that his proposal to postpone the term of installing these rockets could play a significant role especially when it rests on the broad masses of the European peoples, for putting an end to the escalation, for getting back to the climate of detente.

During the talks and the press conference at the "Arbanasi" residence near Veliko Turnovo, the two leaders emphasized that today it is the prime duty of both the big and small countries to do everything possible to block the road to confrontation, to do away with the danger of the thermo-nuclear catastrophe and to restore international trust.

The political observers who are closely following the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations and believe in their stabilizing and peace-making nature in the Balkans, share Mr Todor Zhivkov's opinion, who said: "We would recommend to other countries such relations as an example of cooperation and friendship between two states with different social systems...and these relations are not only not directed against any Balkan state, but, on the contrary, they are a factor, which has an impact on the improvement of the general climate on the Balkan Peninsula."

How sober and peace-making is this recommendation in the present international situation which is extraordinarily complicated and exacerbated through the fault of the arms race carried out by the most reactionary imperialist forces. The appeal, the hope of the new Bulgaro-Greek dialogue, are very clear: Bulgaria and Greece hope that reason will prevail over brinkmanship and mankind will succeed together with all sober-thinking leading factors, who hold the fate of the world in their hands, to overcome the danger of the thermo-nuclear catastrophe, to ensure the world peace.

Zhivkov Toast 12 Nov

AU141840 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at official dinner for Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece in Veliko Turnovo on 12 November]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Permier, esteemed Greek friends, esteemed comrades, I would like once more and with great pleasure to welcome our dear guest, my personal friend Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, on the occasion of his friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I would also like to great all those accompanying him and wish them a pleasant and fruitful stay in Bulgaria.

We had the great pleasure to welcome His Excellency Mr Karamanlis, the president of the Republic of Greece in April 1983. Now we have the opportunity to welcome Mr Papandreou. Today we began our talks, which are still continuing. We have a proverb in Bulgaria, however, which you probably know in Greece, and which says that "the day can be recognized by the morning." From the point of view of this proverb we can say that the task which we have started with Mr Papandreou are proceeding in an exceptionally constructive businesslike, and friendly atmosphere.

At this meeting, which in one in a series, we are discussing with Mr Papandreou once more the problems of bilateral cooperation between our two neighboring countries and peoples, and how could it be otherwise? At the same time we are discussing certain problems connected with the current international atmosphere, which is tense and about which is tense and about which we, as statesmen and leaders, are concerned, but which also alarms our peoples and the whole world.

As for our bilateral cooperation I could stress here once again that it is a historical success of both our peoples, who wish to live in peace, friendship, and understanding. No one can deceive history because, in the long run, it objectively evaluates events, facts, and the contribution of individual peoples and personalities, and assesses them with a sense of realism. However, I cannot fail to pay tribute to Gheorgios Papandreou for the present good and friendly relations between our two countries and two peoples. With him we marked the beginning of these relations in the past when an extremely complicated international atmosphere existed in the world, as well as in the Balkans. I cannot fail to stress the great credit earned by Mr Karamanlis, the president of the Republic of Greece, for the good relations between our two countries and peoples. He devoted exceptionally great effort to this policy. I am very happy that Mr Papandreou and I strongly embrace this idea and that we are working for the consolidation fo comradeship and friendship between our two countries and peoples. I believe that history will appreciate this one day. The most important thing, however, is that in doing so we are following our peoples' will. Among other things, friendship and comradeship between our two peoples and countries is by no means to the detriment of the establishment of peace and security in the Balkans, but on the contrary to its advantage. There is no doubt at all that our bilateral cooperation is a contribution to cooperation in Europe and the world.

The talks that we began today and which are already proceeding fruitfully, in a spirit of friendship and understanding, reflect our wish to give an impetus to our bilateral relations in the field of economic, cultural, and scientific-technical cooperation in all fields of interest to our two countries and peoples. We are thus trying to give sufficient work to the respective, competent Bulgarian and Greek organs, above all to the Joint Bulgarian-Greek Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. I would like to assure our Greek friends that the People's Republic of Pulgaria will continue to promote in the future, as in the past, a policy of cooperation with all Balkan countries and peoples and will contribute to the consolidation of security and cooperation in the Balkans, and to the strengthening of peace. We will do everything within our power to implement the agreements hitherto achieved.

As for the problems of the present international development, we are all aware of the fact that there is no sober-thinking man on this planet who should not be alarmed by the complicated, tense and explosive international atmosphere. As has been declared on several occasions by our country, and I would like once more to declare unmistakably and categorically: This extremely complicated and tense international situation is caused by the arms race conducted by the U.S. Government and by the governments of certain West European states. This situation harbors the danger of surprise risks, including the breaking out of a thermonuclear war, which as we all understand would be disastrous for our planet. We hope that common sense will prevail over adventurism and that mankind, together with all sensible leading factors that hold the fate of the world in their hands, will be capable of overcoming the danger of a thermonuclear disaster and ensuring world peace. The Balkan Peninsula in which we live is part of Europe. The atmosphere has always been complicated and tense in this area. We must however state that it is relatively calm today. This is due to the efforts of all Balkan governments. As throughout Europe, however, there is also concern about the arms race and about the threat of a thermonuclear war in the Balkans as well, and this alarm is justified. This is precisely why we welcome and support the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. On this crucial and very important problem for our area there is full agreement between the Bulgarian and Greek Governments, between Mr. Papandreou and me. We support the proposal submitted by Mr. Papandreou to convene a meeting of experts from the Balkan countries in January in order to begin the preparations for the implementation of this idea on our peninsula. This will be of exceptional importance not only for our area, but for Europe and for the whole world.

I would like once more to express our exceptionally great satisfaction with the present visit by Mr Papandreou to Bulgaria and to express my gratitude for the sincere, constructive, and friendly talks we started today. I would like to express our confidence that this visit will even more stimulate Greek-Bulgarian relations of cooperation and friendship. The relations between our two countries and peoples are an unmistakable confirmation of the way in which two small countries and peoples can live in peace and understanding with each other despite their different system. Not only are these relations not aimed against any Balkan country whatsoever, but they are a factor influencing the improvement of the general atmosphere in the Balkan peninsula.

Permit me to propose the following toast:

-- to the friendly Greek people, to their progress and prosperity!

-- to Mr Karamanlis, the President of the Republic!

-- to our dear guest, Mr. Papandreou, the prime minister of the Republic Greece!

-- to all our Greek guests!

-- to the health of all here present, cheers!

PRAGUE REPORTS U.S. MISSILES DELIVERED TO UK

LD142217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] British Minister of Defense Michael Heseltine officially confirmed this afternoon that the first U.S. cruise missiles were already at Greenham Common. Karel Stary reports from London:

Reports about the completion of the transport of the first consignment of the 96 missiles allocated to Greenham Common spread this morning. According to a report from the base, at about 8 a.m. a giant U.S. transport plane 'Starlifter' landed there and unloaded a cargo which, from a distance, resembled the points of missiles. Immediately after that, minister of defense Michael Heseltine interrupted an inspection tour outside London and speedily returned for consultations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Opposition spokesman John Silkin, addressing the Parliament, said that this was yet another confirmation of the U.S. attitude; it did not even bother to announce in advance the exact date of the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Britain. A substantial strengthening of U.S. nuclear forces in Western Europe is taking place at a time when the Geneva talks have not been interrupted. Its timing ahead of the schedule, originally set for a time immediately before Christmas, is also being explained by saying that the transfer of the missiles to Britain is to influence voting in the Bonn Bundestag in support of the deployment of Pershing II missiles in the FRG. The British peace movement has already made it clear that despite threats issued by Minister of Defense Michael Heseltine, who said that he could not rule out shooting on demonstrators, protests against new U.S. nuclear missiles will become stronger. The movement will also attempt to prevent transport carrying missiles from leaving the base.

DELEGATE PRESENTS DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION TO UN

LD131955 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] New York (CETEKA Correspondent) -- Czechoslovak delegate Jan Strucka presented a Czechoslovak draft resolution on international cooperation aimed at reaching disarmament at a session of the U.N. Political and Security Committee here Friday. The new proposal is motivated with the effort to mobilize disarmament talks in the light of the escalation of the danger of nuclear war and furhter deterioration of the international situation. This dangerous development negatively influences the current talks on disarmament.

Of extraordinary significance in the present international situation are such initiatives as for instance proposals not to use force both on a world-wide or regional scale. The draft resolution also emphasizes the primary responsibility of the United Nations which plays an important role in uniting efforts in support of active cooperation between states in the sphere of disarmament.

The Czechoslovak proposal condemned the doctrines which justify the possibility of unleashing a nuclear war as well as the use of force in international relations. It appealed to member states of military alliances to limit their military activity to establish conditions for their dissolution.

It appealed to the U.N. members to propagate the idea of international cooperation for disarmament and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to continue further mobilization of world public opinion in support of disarmament. Of great significance is also its appeal to the governments of all states to help end the arms race, mainly in the nuclear sphere, and thus reduce the danger of nuclear war.

HUSAK MESSAGE TO ANGOLA ON PLIGHT OF COMPATRIOTS

LD131828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a personal message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, appealing to the Angolan head of state to intensify the joint effort to bring about the release of 20 Czechoslovak citizens still held captive by the antigovernment UNITA organization in Angola and their return home. The message from the Czechoslovak president was handed to the president of the People's Republic of Angola by Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda, who has also been having talks with other Angolan leading officials during the past few days on the question of returning the Czechoslovak citizens.

INDRA, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPART FOR PDRY

LD131118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today left Prague by air for an official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Czechoslovak deputies were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and by other officials.

Official Talks Begin

LD142205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, is continuing its official friendly visit in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Our special correspondent Bohumil Horak has sent the following telex on the progress of the second day of our delegation's visit:

At 0930 this morning local time, that is 2 hours ahead of Prague, the delegation of our Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra laid a wreath at the Monument of the Martyrs of the Revolution in a square of the same name in Aden in the Tawahi District. After that official talks between the delegations of the Federal Assembly and the Supreme People's Council opened in the Presidential Palace; they were led by Alois Indra and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir. The representatives of the two delegations highly praised the level of the development of mutual relations and expressed their wish to further develop parliamentary cooperation.

Alois Indra delivering his address, emphasized that from the very first moment our delegation has received sincere expressions of friendship in the PDRY. He noted the importance of the visit paid by Comrade Gustav Husak to Aden in 1981, during which a friendship and cooperation agreement was signed, and the visit by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the highest representative of the PDRY, to Prague last year. Although geographically we are divided by a great distance and speak different languages, we are united with the desire for peace, progress and the well being of mankind, Alois Indra said.

'Abd al-Qhani 'Abd al-Qadir informed our deputies about the tasks being accomplished by the people of Democratic Yemen and dealt with the current international situation. He said that the PDRY shares the socialist countries' concern about the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and pointed to the close link between U.S. interference in Europe and in the Arab countries.

In the course of deliberations the two delegations expressed regret at that the Palestinian question is not being solved, and noted that the war between Iran and Iraq is diverting attention from the chief problems of the region. The two countries, Czechoslovakia and Democratic Yemen, were concerned also at the U.S. aggression in Central America and the Caribbean region. They particularly condemned the barbaric attack on Grenada. In the afternoon our delegation visited the port of Aden. At the moment, an official dinner is underway in the Palace of 30 November in Aden, given in honor of our delegation by 'Abd al-Qghani 'Abd al-Qadir.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN TU DELEGATION

LD132113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and a delegation of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union Council, and a delegation of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union Council, and a delegation of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union headed by Tamrat Tadesse, its chairman, briefed each other in Prague today about the activity of their respective trade union centers and evaluated results of cooperation between the two trade union bodies to date. They also examined questions concerning the international situation and stressed the importance of deepening action unity of trade unions in the struggle to preserve and consolidate world peace.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GOSK GREETINGS TO SOVIET UNION

For the text of the message sent by President and General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, as carried by IZVESTIYA, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, see the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

LENART ATTENDS FESTIVE MEETING OF SOVIET ARMY

LD120832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] A festive meeting of members of the Soviet Army took place today to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the legendary Irkutsk-Finnish Guards Division [as heard] which has been distinguished with the Order of Lenin. At the meeting Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, noted that the legacy of Great October was developing in the magnificent successes of the Soviet people, and was being implemented in the world socialist system and in the international communist and workers' movement. He went on to say that the fraternal bonds between our states were exceptionally important for ensuring our security. The issue of defense and security was coming to the fore, particularly in the current strained international situation.

Comrade Jozef Lenart noted that we will further strengthen our efforts side by side with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact in order to ensure the sound security of our western borders and to increase the defense capability of the socialist community.

EAST BERLIN REPORTS U.S. MISSILES ARRIVE IN UK

LD150032 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine made a statement to Parliament in London today to the effect that the first of a total of 160 cruise missiles, which are to be deployed in the British Isles in accordance with the NATO Brussels decision, arrived today at the Greenham Common air base. Here is a report from our London correspondent Dr Knut Henssler:

[Henssler] This statement to the House of Commons by Defense Secretary Heseltine was preceded this morning by further activity at the place of deployment itself -- Greenham Common, west of London. Over the past few weeks huge military transport planes have landed with equipment for the deployment of the missiles, and today a C-141, the only U.S. military transport nuclear warheads, touched down on the runway of the military base. This fact and Heseltine's statement leave no room for doubt that the U.S. and British governments have taken a further step toward missile deployment, with the aim of altering the military-strategic balance in Europe in NATO's favor.

Despite the USSR's constructive disarmament proposals, despite the Soviet Union's persistent endeavors for success at Geneva and despite worldwide protests against the deployment of the missiles, the nuclear countdown continues. Soon the first cruise missiles in Britain should also be, as they say, ready for action.

The delivery of the first nuclear warheads to Greenham Common took place this morning to the accompaniment of unprecedented security measures. Thousands of policemen and soldiers were on guard all around the military base, because there are justifiable fears of new mass protests by the British people, the majority of whom have expressed their opposition to the deployment of cruise missiles. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which acts as a kind of umbrella organization for the opposition to the new nuclear missiles, published a statement this afternoon.

REAGAN VISIT, SUPPORT TO SOUTH KOREA VIEWED

DW141409 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Sepp Wittek commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan today concludes his 3-day visit to South Korea and returns home to Washington. This noon he inspected the U.S. troops along the border to the DPRK. Our Far East correspondent Sepp Wittek informs about the course of the visit and initial reaction:

The Pyongyang paper RODONG SINMUN compares Reagan's appearance in South Korea, his panic-mongering speech before the Seoul sham parliament, and the announcement that even more U.S. troops will be sent to the country with the appearance of the ill-famed war-monger John Foster Dulles on the eve of the 1950 Korean War. This comparison indeed is very incendiary torch [words indistinct] which 33 years ago made the powder keg of the Korean peninsula explode and which triggered the barbaric war that many of us, dear listeners, remember quite well and whose wounds have not scarred yet.

This Sunday Reagan performed a show with the U.S. occupation troops stationed there in the demilitarized zone at the 38th degree of latitude in the immediate proximity of the DPRK frontier. From a concrete shelter the U.S. President inspected the territory of socialist Korea, which he described as hostile country.

For several weeks now the 40,000 U.S. occupation forces and the altogether 600,000 men of the South Korean Army are on constant stand-by alert. The hysterical anticommunist propaganda and war psychosis agitated by dictator Chon Tu-hwan created a highly explosive situation in which is heated up now even further by Ronald Reagan in an irresponsible way.

Only a few days prior to the arrival of the U.S. President a new wave of arrests had swept the country, so as to nip already in the bud any utterances of protest against the visit. Nonetheless student leaders last night succeeded in handing over a declaration of protest to the [word indistinct] journalists, who are accompanying Reagan. The document which was smuggled out of the prison bears the signatures of 45 incarcerated renowned oppositional politicians. In it the chief of the U.S. Administration is accused of actively assisting the Chon regime in its brutal suppression of the Korean people. Without this help, the politicians stress, Chon Tu-hwan would have been finished long ago. They recall the genocide crime of Kwangchou 3 years ago, where thousands of people were bestially slaughtered just because they had demanded democratic rights and liberties; and they ask President Reagan how it is consistent with his conscience if he supported the murderous regime, while at the same time he constantly talks of freedom and human rights. The incarcerated politicians in Seoul certainly will wait in vain for an answer by the U.S. President.

'BERLIN INHABITANTS' ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD141925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN) -- Berlin inhabitants Gerhard S. and Brigitte G. Have have been caught red-handed and arrested by the GDR security organs. They are under strong suspicion of military espionage against the GDR on behalf of an American secret service. Evidence was secured. Preliminary proceedings were instituted, and arrest warrants issued.

TISCH ,VERNER ATTEND LEIPZIG CENTRAL FAIR

LD141957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Leipzig 14 Nov (ADN) -- The 26th central fair of young inventors and innovators opened Monday in Leipzig. The 12-day teaching and performance exhibition by GDR young people features over 2,300 exhibits developed by 26,800 young inventors. This year more than 836,000 young workers cooperative farmers, apprentices, and students participated in solving such tasks. The overall benefit to the national economy is almost 1.2 milliard.

Members of the SED Politburo Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and Paul Verner, SED Central Committee secretary, and other officials took part in the opening of the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow."

The fair was preceded by events in enterprises and schools, at local, kreis, and bezirk level. The results are generally being made known in the GDR. Of the exhibits shown in Leipzig, 1,320 are of significance beyond the enterprise.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV IN HANOI

LD141901 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi, November 14 (MTI) -- The 11th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee has ended with the signing of a protocol in Hanoi. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese by Tran Phuong, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. On Saturday Janos Borbandi met prime minister Pham Yan Dong.

The parties surveyed economic cooperation in the 1981-85 period and set aims to accelerate the construction of projects built with Hungarian assistance. Talks are to start shortly on the establishment of cooperation in the fields of bauxite exploration and poultry raising.

The parties stated with satisfaction that bilateral trade was showing increase. The targets of the 1984 trade protocol signed in Hanoi surpass the 1983 targets by 30 percent. Commissioning is becoming increasingly important in Hungarian imports, but improvement of transport, production and organization on both sides is required for further advance.

To coordinate Hungarian and Vietnamese national economic plans, a work programme, organizational structure and schedule are to be worked out. Work plans for technical and scientific cooperation are to the advantage of both parties. At the present session bilateral protocols were signed on shipping, transport and services.

The delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City and left for Phnom Penh on Monday.

KADAR RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM PRAGUE

LD111610 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar has returned home from Prague. Our correspondent, Sandor Csillag, reports from Keleti station in Budapest:

The train on which Janos Kadar returned home from Czechoslovakia, arrived at Keleti station at 0930. The first secretary of the party's Central Committee had accepted the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, to visit the CSSR. In his entourage were Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary, and Gecz Kotai, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations.

Janos Kadar and his entourage were received at Keleti station by Gyrogy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee, Minister of Internal Affairs Istvan Horvath, Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Yarkonyi, members of the Central Committee, Head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations Gyula Horn, and State Secretary in the Ministry of Transport Lajos Urban. Also present at Keleti station was Ondrej Durej, ambassador to Budapest of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S. CP CONGRESS

LD110533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A Hungarian delegatin has left to participate in the Congress of the Communist Party of the United States. The delegation is headed by Istvan Hars, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and president of Hungarian Radio.

POLITBURO APPROVES REPORT ON KADAR'S POLAND VISIT

LD101833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers have discussed and approved the report on the visit which a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar, made to Poland in October.

The statement notes that discussions took place in an atmosphere of traditional friendship which exists between the two peoples. The partners agreed in all the questions raised and they expressed a desire to strengthen the cooperation of the two countries in all areas.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers took the stand that the visit has contributed to the development of the cooperation of the two parties and countries and to the strengthening of the friendship of the Hungarian and Polish people as well as to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community.

MTI OUTLINES CHANGES IN ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

LD141139 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- At its last session the Hungarian Government passed a resolution to amend some economic regulations. As from January 1, 1984, there will be changes in the rules affecting: (a) the way non-agricultural companies fix their prices (b) the way the workers' and employees' incomes are determined and (c) the definition of prices and other financial issues in agriculture.

The changes aim at improving Hungary's foreign trade balance, at raising the performance of workers and at improving the relationship of revenues from the central budget and from companies, and keeping purchasing power aimed at accumulation within planned limits.

As from early next year in certain fields of manufacturing industries, the mechanism for fixing producer's prices will be simpler and more flexible. Prices will have to be adjusted to world market prices as before.

Whereas at present, companies have to pay their social insurance contributions into the central budget and this amounts to 30 per cent of their expenditure on wages, as from early next year it will be increased to 40 per cent.

While the overall regulations on wages and salaries remain intact, in industry, construction industry, and in agriculture, a more flexible wage scale can be used in some units on an experimental basis.

As from next year, companies will not be obliged to maintain a reserve fund -- which will increase their leeway. It will be within the jurisdiction of companies to set up reserve funds from their pre-tax profit. As a consequence, the companies will have to bear greater responsibility for their work.

The way companies have to grapple with amortization will also be simpler and more flexible. There will be room for companies to spread over a fixed period of time the annual depreciation of their fixed assets.

In order to keep the number of investment projects under control, the companies and cooperatives will be obliged to freeze part of their development fund. (This year expenditure on investment projects is to surpass the target by 10,000 million forints and is expected to reach 180,000 million forints.)

In agriculture budget subsidies to the means of production will decrease. Therefore, farmers will have to pay 16 per cent more for chemical fertilizers, 5 to 8 per cent more for feeds and 3 per cent more for heavy and 12 to 13 per cent more for light agricultural machinery. To compensate for the price rises, the state will pay by 4.4 per cent higher procurement prices for produce. In order to make farms more interested in increasing their earnings, their income tax will be cut by 20 per cent. On the other hand, government subsidies to compensate for part of the increases in energy costs will be terminated. Incentives available for farms who engage in the production certain types of crops and livestock will remain in force. The taxation for the household farms of cooperative members and of non-agricultural workers will not be modified.

INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ON CEMA INDUSTRIAL TIES

AU1O1644 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Nov 83 p 5

[Interview given by Dr Adam Juhasz, state secretary for industry, to Istvan Matko: "Dr Adam Juhasz, State Secretary for Industry, Has the Word; Our Industry and CEMA" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The difficult world market situation increases the value of economic integration for all countries that participate in the international division of labor. Of course, this applies also to the system of relations between CEMA and Hungary. How integration is accomplished in the branch that plays the principal role in the production of the national income is decisive for us. To begin with, we asked Dr Adam Juhasz, state secretary of the ministry of industry, about relations between Hungarian industry and its CEMA partners.

[Matko] How valuable is our cooperation that is being put into effect in socialist economic integration today?

[Juhasz] In 1982, Hungarian industry earned on foreign markets approximately 26 percent of the gross output it produced, and we sold, in forints, somewhat more than one-half of our overall industrial exports to socialist countries. The determinant role our products play in exports is well demonstrated by the fact that their rate in overall exports cleared in rubles exceeds 80 percent. In recent years, we sold on the socialist countries' markets three-quarters of the machines exported, more than one-half of the industrial consumer goods exported, and some four-fifths of materials and semi-finished products exported. Imports from the socialist countries also are of decisive importance for the Hungarian people's economy and industry. It is generally known that we can meet only some 50 percent of all of Hungary's raw material and energy requirements from domestic sources and that we obtain the other half from socialist countries. These vital products -- oil, natural gas, electricity, iron ore, coke, sulphur, and phosphorus -- account for approximately two-fifths of our overall imports cleared in rubles. We import from socialist countries more than one-half of the machinery and the industrial consumer goods that originate from abroad.

The Soviet Union, our largest foreign trade partner, plays an outstanding role in our industry's foreign economic relations. In 1982, we transacted more than 30 percent of our foreign trade turnover and more than 60 percent of our turnover cleared in rubles in this relationship. For instance, the most significant items -- buses, agricultural and food industry machinery and equipment, shipbuilding industry products, and communications and computer technology products -- accounted for 42 percent of our overall machine exports. Ready-made clothes, knitted goods, shoes, and pharmaceuticals accounted for 36 percent of our overall consumer goods exports, and we sold 20 percent of our material and spare part exports to the Soviet Union. From there, we obtained more than 90 percent of all of our energy and energy resource imports, one-quarter of our machine, material, and component imports, and over 40 percent of the metallurgical materials.

All this shows that the division of labor that has developed with the socialist countries is favorable, because we "pay" for the energy sources, raw materials, and materials that comprise a decisive portion of our imports overwhelmingly with industrial products -- mainly with machines and consumer goods.

By providing a market with a great volume and lasting absorbing potential for a range of products, the socialist countries and particularly the Soviet Union enable numerous industrial enterprises to use their productive capacity's crucial part safely and evenly. Thus, they ensure a basic utilization of capacities, which enables an efficient technological development and, last but not least a more flexible exploitation of capitalist market requirements.

Here are a few examples of the rate of our ruble-cleaned exports in the volume of our export products: buses -- 95 percent, public road vehicles units -- 80, shipbuilding industry products -- 92, agricultural machines -- 80, medicines -- 63, and the rate is similar for shoes and knitted goods as well. As is known, increasing the proportion of our exports cleared in currencies other than the ruble is an important goal for us, but we wish to attain this by increasing production and not by decreasing our socialist exports. The realization of our aims is well aided by the long-term product specialization and cooperation agreements concluded with socialist countries, which represent some 30 percent of the turnover with the CEMA countries. There are 240 such agreements in force at the present time. The largest number of production agreements is to be found in the field of machine industry, however cooperations in the chemical industry -- if somewhat smaller per unit, but bigger in volume -- are also rather important. Among the production cooperation arrangements, there are many of great significance, which are already well known by the public of the whole country.

From among these, I would like to speak in more detail about some -- first of all about the Hungarian-Soviet public road vehicle agreement. The Hungarian side is exporting buses, rear-axles and their parts, private vehicle products and hydro-alternates in exchange for more than 17 different types of trucks (from 0.4 to 27 tons), cars, special vehicles, and motorcycles. This is one of the biggest vehicle industry and transport agreements concluded in the world. The well-known Lada cooperation is but a small part of this agreement, in the framework of which we receive Lada cars in exchange for component units. We make every effort to keep constant this mutually favorable cooperation both regarding quantity and quality, to expand it, and to be able to import more and more Soviet cars, especially the popular Lada.

As far as the future is concerned, our aim is to further deepen the content of production cooperation through further expansion of its forms. We intend to join gradually in the implementation of the Sovie food industry program by exporting agricultural and food industry machines and systems as well as insecticides. Our participation in the technological modernization of Soviet plants will start in the near future.

Last, but not least, I would mention a rather important area as well, which needs qualitative advancement too -- this is cooperation in production specialization in the background industry -- components, spare parts and intermediate products. Among the CEMA countries, in particular the smaller ones, one of the biggest possibilities for cooperation lies in this very area. We have neglected this in the past owing to an end-product-centered development. The results, in this respect, of the public-road vehicle industry and agricultural machine industry are encouraging and exemplary.

[Matko] What tasks do you consider to be the most important ones at the moment?

[Juhasz] The most important work at the moment is, undoubtedly, laying the foundation for the plan coordination for 1986-1990. It is known that there are appropriate agreements in force among the CEMA countries which regulate the turnover of goods among them within each 5-year plan. The CEMA branch committees, for instance, are finishing this year the long-term production and consumption prognosis until the turn of the century, that is, those modifications which bring up to date earlier studies in accordance with the changes in the world economy which have taken place in the last 5 years. And a revision of the above-mentioned production specialization and cooperation aggeements currently in force is in progress. This means that, in concert with our industrial policy ideas, we strive to develop our international economic relations in a favorable direction, thus, to replace our capitalist imports with socialist imports.

[Matko] The integration problems were also discussed at the last CEMA meeting in Berlin. What obstacles do you see in this area?

[Juhasz] The effectiveness of cooperation must, undoubtedly, be improved. At the moment, the work done at the CEMA organs is often dragged out without justification, and the desired result is not always achieved. Therefore, it would be desirable to make the joint activity more operative and to focus attention on the most important and weighty issues, thus creating more independence for the enterprises and, with it, for the work organs of the CEMA permanent committees, too. It is a fact that the socialist countries are not yet able to fully satisfy each others' requirements of materials and modern industrial products. Supplies are not adequate, either, and there are sometimes problems with quality, delivery schedules, supply of spare parts, and service activity. There are still shortcomings in the area of technological-scientific cooperation, too. Cases are not rare where development projects are dragged out without justification and by the time the new product appears it has already lost much of its novelty. I believe we must take common and effective measures to put an end ot these inadequacies. It would be desirable to duly improve the price and incentive system of our cooperation -- as was said in Berlin at the 37th CEMA conference. Without this, the self-sustaining and self-renewing mechanism of cooperation cannot develop properly, it cannot receive enough economic motivation, and therefore we cannot fully exploit the very big potential possibilities of the CEMA cooperation.

[Matko] Finally, I would like to ask what you consider our industry's main task at the moment in the framework of CEMA cooperation?

[Juhasz] As the Central Committee's resolution of 6 July 1983 on industry's situation and tasks states: "The development of relations with the CEMA countries remains a determining element of our foreign economic strategy. We must take into consideration that the possibility for expanding the imports of material and energy is limited and conditions of procurements have become more difficult. The turnover can be enlarged and its structure preserved only if, along with domestic endowments and production possibilities, we pay more attention to the demands and developing goals of the socialist countries and raise, especially in machine industry, the technological level of our products." In other words -- we must upgrade and make more attractive our export supply.

Among the CEMA countries' joint tasks, in additon to the above-mentioned raw material problems, I would mention two tasks: the joint development of areas serving technical renewal -- energy and material conservation, automation, micro-electronics, biotechnology -- with particular regard to the possibilities of a linkage to leading Soviet top technologies, as well as deepening of cooperation and production specialization in background industry products, that is, units, spare parts and intermediate products.

I would like to draw attention to the implications of the above-mentioned points concerning the fact that, under the circumstances of the seemingly lasting recession of the capitalist world, dynamization of the product turnover and of the division of labor with the CEMA countries is indispensable for us all the more so because this is an opportunity of determining importance for increasing the development pace of industry, and thus of the whole economy, which, in the long run, is an indispensable prerequisite for improving the standard of living.

[Matko] Thank you for your detailed answers, and for the conversation.

HAVASI ADDRESSES TECHNICIANS CONFERENCE

LD121829 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The first national conference of institutional and factory organizations of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations opened in Budapest today in the Ferenc Rozsa culture house. Julia Tardos reports:

The conference, attended by 1,000 technicians, opened this morning in the construction workers' headquarters. Engineers, scientific researchers, enterprise and economic leaders are present. In the report, Janos Toth, MTESZ secretary general pointed out in the report that the rational utilization of the material energy sources is not enough to solve the economic-policy tasks facing us. Better utilization of intellectual capacities must also be attended to. A significant part of the creative intellectual force takes shape in the national income producing capability of specialists in technical, economic, agricultural and natural sciences. Their knowledge, talent and creative disposition are our society's great reserve. I think this proves the great need there is ocasionally for such conferences and debates.

The conference delegates then discussed the future of scientific research, international exchanges of experience, and the situation with regard to enterprise, industrial and agricultural research.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, then asked leave to speak. In his introduction, he conveyed the greetings of the party's Central Committee. He then spoke about the relationship between technical development and the economy. He pointed out that technical development must adapt to the economic management system in our country. In accordance with this, there are quite a few topics of outstanding importance. Such, for example -- and Havasi arbitrarily emphasized this among those mentioned -- is raw material extraction and several spheres of agriculture.

Naturally, the profitability of enterprise activity, interstedness and economic pressure must be increasingly decisive in the sphere of technical development. Of course, all this still has not taken shape to the fullest extent; however, the future points in this direction.

Ferenc Havasi then dealt with the esteem of the technical intelligentsia, and he noted that the party would like to continue to work with the intelligentsia, as with every stratum, in mutual esteem and understanding, as it has done hitherto. (? Years) ago, many considered that the income of physical workers must be raised. Now the same people say the same about the pay of the intelligentsia, the technicians. And rightly so.

(?There are) government tasks, and there are also enterprise tasks. Differentiation is a task for enterprises. Together with this, the government also deals with these issues, and it already has taken more than one step. For example, the new wage-scale system raises the starting pay of the new technicians. Payments for innovations have increased; the system of competitions for managers, appointments, valid for a set time; all the government measures which expand the opportunities for the intelligentsia in proportion with the country's material situation. Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary, said. He then dealt with the number of specialists, their training, and with the utilization of the knowledge of trained personnel.

Ferenc Havasi said the following on the economic situation: We have achieved our main objectives in 1983, even when circumstances are not working to our benefit. We have preserved our internal balance and our solvency. The goods supply and purchasing power are in equilibrium. The manpower sitution, the construction industry market situation appears to have improved somewhat. In the sphere of living conditions, we also have fulfilled our plan. Real incomes materialized at the level of last year, 1982, although previously we had counted on a decrease. The possibilities, however -- whether we take into account the drought or the deterioration in the exchange ratio -- were not favorable this year. Thus, the question arises: To what can be attributed the fact that we remain on our feet in 1980 [as heard]? This is how Ferenc Havasi answered: On the one part, the internal political atmosphere (?became) what can be characterized as the people supporting the leadership -- even if the critical element sometimes strengthened. The management of enterprises and cooperatives is more efficient, and this produced results in the economy. Of course, the government reacted quickly and well to the changing circumstances this year; it acted according to the prevailing requirements.

Then Ferenc Havasi dealt with the work situation at enterprises. He analyzed the external and internal causes of the success or possible difficulties of enterprises activity, and the relationship of the state and enterprises. After noting the positive results of 1983, he spoke about the drawbacks. He said that a central price rise had not been planned, but unfortunately this promise was not successfully kept this year. Necessity brought about such a rise as well as a brake on investments.

The country is now preparing for 1984, when priorities must be kept by us. We are continuing to put the preservation of solvency in first place, and we are making our endeavors serve this aim. We view the world, and we know that we shall continue to fight the battles of 1984 amidst difficult circumstances. The preservation of solvency is not only a financial issue, but also a political issue for our country, Ferenc Havasi noted. The preservation of our achievements also is a decisive issue. In the longer term, the path of steady development must be created. Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary, analyzed this issue in detail, and he set as a task the further modernization of the economic management system.

BRIEFS

NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, November 11 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Friday Milovan Zidar [spelling of name as received], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Qarai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 11 Nov 83 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC -- Budapest, November 11 (MTI) -- Rezso Nyers, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Economic Society, who had paid a visit to China at the head of a Hungarian economic and social scientific delegation on the invitation of the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences, returned to Budapest Friday. Rezso Myers had been received by Vice-Premier Wan Li. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 11 Nov 83 LD]

WARSAW REPORTS ARRIVAL OF CRUISE MISSILES IN UK

LD142303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The first U.S. medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads have arrived in Western Europe. This was announced today by Michael Heseltine, the British minister of defense. The Geneva negotiations between the USSR and United States are now in the shadow of this event. Public opinion expected that sooner or later this news would arrive, nevertheless, this is still shocking news. One cannot resist a thought that some new threshold of the arms race has been exceeded.

First, cruise missiles will be deployed at the Greenham Common Base near London. Soon, on 21 November, a debate will be held in the Bundestag during which the government coalition majority will probably approve the decision to deploy missiles in the FRG.

The news of the arrival of the missiles on board an American transport plane must cause anger in Great Britain, the British Social Democrat leader, David Owen stated. When Minister Heseltine announced the arrival of the missiles he was applauded by Conservative benches in parliament but there were shouts of disgrace from the opposition benches.

WESTERN BANKS' DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW 8-11 NOV

LD111757 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Nov -- A group of the International Economic Committee of Western banks, led by Gabriel Eichler of the Bank of America, paid another visit here November 8-11. The delegation was received by Finance Minister Stanislaw Niecharz.

The visit by the economic committee of Western banks was paid under decisions contained in agreements Poland signed with banks to reschedule the repayment of debts.

Both sides discussed Poland's economic and financial situation and plans for the development of this country for the next years.

The assessment of Poland's economic situation, worked out during the trip, will serve as a basis for fresh talks with banks to reschedule repayments falling due in 1984 and the next years, to start at the end of 1983.

OLSZOWSKI DISCUSSES UPCOMING SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP

LD132112 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, the minister of foreign affairs, made a statement for the Polish press agency PAP in connection with his official visit to five states of Southeast Asia to be paid at the invitation of the governments of those countries. It reads in part:

The visit will be paid to countries with different socio-political systems, of different history, traditions and links in the world of today: The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Thailand.

The aim of my visit is to create further conditions for the development of Poland's relations with these countries with an eye to continuation and deepening of the political dialogue and the discussion of economic-trade relations with them. On the one hand, we want to manifest our will to deepen the brotherly ties with the Indochina countries -- the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Laos and, on the other hand, to underscore our deep interest in maintaining and developing friendly, matter-of-fact, mutually beneficial relations with ASEAN countries.

I would like to emphasize that the countries I am going to visit showed friendly attitude to Poland in the difficult time for us. The SRV, the LPDR and the PRK fully supported the steps taken by the authorities of the PPR for the defence of the socialist statehood. Thailand and Indonesia showed understanding for our situation, treating the events in Poland as our domestic matters and dissociated themselves from the policy of restrictions applied by the West.

Under the current conditions of the worsening situation in the world, the visit to the five states of South-east Asia will be a suitable occasion to stress our interest in solving all the disputed problems in South-east Asia through a political dialogue and, at the same time, it will be an expression of our deep concern over the development of the situation, especially in Europe, caused by the American plans to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons.

During the meetings with my counterparts in the countries I am going to visit, and with other personalities, I undoubtedly shall pay special attention to a review of bilateral relations with individual countries, to pinpointing real possibilities of the development of cooperation and contacts in the future. I think that our hosts will also be interested in the progress in normalization of the situation in Poland, according to which they evaluate our credibility as a partner for future multi-plane cooperation.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL CRITICIZES 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD142153 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 Nov -- At its meeting here today, the Consultative Economic Council adopted a rather critical approach towards the assumptions of the 1984 Central Annual Plan and said it could be less ambitious but must be feasible.

The appraisal of the country's economic situation presented at the meeting differed on numerous vital points from the opinions presented by the Government Planning Committee.

The council was particularly upset by a clear downward trend expected in imports in the current quarter of this year, that is feared to weigh on next year's production.

The council also struck a pessimistic note on questions related to an absence of labour reserves next year, future investment policy that requires reconsideration, and false estimation of inflation sources.

Members of the Council questioned draft assumptions of maintaining market equilibrium next year and termed them unreal.

All in all, according to the council, the draft will have to be amended on planned industrial production, otherwise it will not be credible, they said.

NEW WRITERS UNION HOLDS CONGRESS, ELECTS LEADERS

AU092043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5/6 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 4 November a congress of founding members of the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] took place at the House of Literature in Warsaw.

According to the statute, the new union is an organization of writers who recognize the constitutional principles of the PPR's socialist system. The writers associated in the ZLP observe the progressive traditions of national thought and creativity which, in Polish culture, have always been combined with concern for the good of the country and with struggle for social justice.

The congress, chaired by Tadeusz Holuj, elected the union's authorities and bodies. These will be composed of more and more people, as new members join the union and as local union branches emerge.

Halina Auderska was elected president of the ZLP.

The ZLP Main Board issued the following communique:

The founding committee of the ZLP, elected by writers who had taken the initiative of reestablishing the union according to the principles contained in the 20 August 1983 statement and the 19 September 1983 preliminary declaration, registered the union with the authorities on 11 October 1983. On 4 November the congress of founding members, acting in accordance with the 1932 Law on Associations and full of concern that organizational work should be taken up as quickly as possible, elected the union's executive authorities from among representatives of literary circles who had submitted the application for registration. The task of these authorities is to organize the new ZLP's structures, accept new members, commence statutory activity, and prepare a congress of union delegates. This congress will take place when the organizational work has been completed.

The ZLP retains its former name, which refers to good traditions. Its founders, themselves being members of the previous dissolved ZLP, wish above all, to have former members belong to it.

The ZLP will be an organization open to all writers who recognize the constitutional principles of the PPR's socialist system, are its citizens, and are authors of original works in all spheres of literature.

ZLP members can also be those translators of classical literature who, besides their translated work, also have essays, prologues, and epilogues among their achievements.

At the same time the ZLP Main Board declares its readiness to cooperate with the classical literature section of the Association of Polish Translators.

The congress of ZLP founding members decided that membership application forms plus copies of the statute will be available to all the above mentioned former members of the dissolved union. Applications for membership should be submitted to the Main Board's membership commission, which will examine whether the application meets statutory requirements. By this method, the ZLP Main Board's Presidium will accept applications from former members which are submitted by 31 January 1984, without the need for them to give evidence of their literary achievements to the qualifications commission. After this date, the statutory procedure for accepting members will be in force.

After the various departments have been organized, the qualifications commission will accept applications for membership from persons who did not belong to the ZLP previously and who possess the required creative output. The statute envisages the introduction of the status of candidate member for writers who have still not produced the required number of works. Since the applications to join the previous ZLP, submitted to that union's qualifications commission, have not survived, interested persons are asked to submit new documented applications.

On 4 November, the congress of founding members elected the following composition of the Main Board by direct secret ballot:

Halina Auderska, Czeslaw Centkiewicz, Tadeusz Chroscielewski, Bohdan Czeszko, Janusz Domagalik, Feliks Fornalczyk, Krzysztof Gasiorowski, Jan Maria Gisges, Tadeusz Holuj, Jerzy Jesionowski, Jan Meysztowicz, Zbigniew Nienacki, Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Hanna Ozogowska, Jan Pierzchala, Janusz Roszko, Zbigniew Safian, Jozef Szczawinski, Andrzej Twerdochlib, Andrzej Wasilewski, Andrzej Waskiewicz, and Wojciech Zukrowski.

In a separate direct secret ballot, the congress elected Halina Auderska president.

In the same way, the congress elected the following to the Chief Auditing Commission.

Leopold Buczkowski, Zygmunt Flis, Stanislaw Stanuch, Edward Szuster, and Jerzy Wittlin.

The following were elected to the Chief Tribunal:

Krzysztof Coriolan, Jerzy Harasymowicz, Stanislaw Horak, Jerzy Sulima-Kaminski, and Seweryna Szmaglewska.

During its first session on 4 November, the ZLP Main Board appointed the following to form the Presidium:

Vice-presidents: Jan Maria Gisges, Jan Meysztowicz, and Janusz Roszko.

Secretary: Janusz Domagalik.

Treasurer: Jozef Szczawinski.

Deputy Secretary: Krzysztof Gasiorowski.

Deputy Treasurer: Jerzy Jesionowski.

Presidium members: Zbigniew Safjan, Feliks Fornalczyk, and Andrzej Wasilewski.

The founding congress thanks all those colleagues and persons who have supported the initiatives to set up the new ZLP.

ZLP President Views New Union

AU1101747 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Nov 83, p 1

[Halina Auderska commentary: "At a New Stage"]

[Excerpts] The ZLP is very important as one of a number of artist's organizations, and is practically indispensable for the implementation of our cultural policy goals.

It is the irreplaceable partner of the Cultural Council that is under the aegis of the premier, and the efficient functioning of the Literature Fund would be unthinkable without it. It was finally created in order to deal not only with literary output and the affairs of writers, but also to gain the writers' support as experts and advisers who best know their own circles. The ZLP is, finally, our cultural ambassador to the world and was up until now responsible for drawing up cultural cooperation agreements with related organizations, dispatching and receiving all sorts of delegations of writers to and from all sorts of countries, and also granting its colleagues stipends to study abroad.

Many writers and part of the public was interested, above all, in the union's future political profile: Who will be in charge of it, and what will its Main Board and its branches be influenced by? The continuation of the conflicts and the next wave of pressure to arise after the dissolution of the former writers' union in August 1983 was such: Attempts were made to fill in the gap the old union left with all kinds of maneuvers, but these superficial activities were only apparent to us. Foreign writers' circles and unions were faced with a vacuum that made all contact impossible and ruled out the agreements that had previously been signed. Whoever fails to understand that this vacuum could not go on for long, and that an empty patch is usually overrun by weeds, has a narrow field of vision, although the reasons why this happened matter little at this stage.

I have already said that the ZLP wants to be an open union which every writer that accepts its statute can become a member of, as well as translators who are at the same time the authors of literary works, essays, or even critical dissertations. We immediately made contact withthe Artistic Translators' Section whose charman is Mikolaj Melanowicz, a translator and critic of Japanese literature. The section is under the auspices of the Translators' Association, whose chairman is at the same time the deputy chairman of FIT, the Federation of International translators. In order to emphasize that it wants to maintain the best of relations with this translators' section, whose headquarters are at 2 Marszalkowska Street, Warsaw, the union's Main Board, which was elected at the founding members' congress on 4 November 1983, suggested to its members that Jan Meysztowicz, translator and an author of historical novels, should be elected as one of the union's deputy premiers.

All I now have left to do is to explain the name: Why the Union of Polish Writers? One could say that we saw no reason for giving the name away to anyone else, for example, to a group of rival writers. This name refers to the best years of our union's activities and should not be erased from the list of Polish or international associations.

Do I think that the work of the union's present Main Board and its Presidium could be very difficult? This will depend on the effective functioning of our dozen or so branches and their contribution to the dissemination of culture. We can at present count on the more than 300 writers who support us, but if we take the most recent, still unpublished list into consideration then we will have a considerably larger number of members. Besides, it is not true that our initiative has been supported by little-known writers. Little-known to whom? All of these writers were, after all, on the list of the dissolved union's members and should be well-known to its former Main Board.

ZBOWID APPOINTS NEW BOARD CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY

LD102355 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] was held today, devoted to preparations for the seventh congress.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and president of the ZBOWID Supreme Council, presided over the session. The ideological and organizational bases of the preparations for the congress, planned for the spring of next year, were defined.

Wlodzimierz Sokorski submitted his resignation from the post of chairman of the Main Board, giving as the reason for the request his wish to return to literary and journalistic work. The resignation was accepted. The members of the Main Board appointed General Jozef Kaminski to the post of chairman of the Main Board. The plenum also accepted the resignation of Jakub Krajewski from the post of secretary of the Union, appointing in his place Colonel Henryk Sienkiewicz.

The session was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and deputy minister of national defense.

PAWLOWSKA VIEWS KUBIAK REPORT ON SOCIAL CRISES

AU1101455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 83 p 4

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The Past and the Ability to Draw Conclusions"]

[Text] "A political party's attitude toward its own mistakes is one of the most important and most certain indications of the party's seriousness and of its performance of its duties toward its class and toward the working masses." These words of Lenin are used by the Central Committee commission established to explain the causes and course of social crises in the history of People's Poland as a motto in its report.

Lenin devoted a great deal of attention to the question of a party's attitude toward its own mistakes, which of course refers to a party that while paving a completely new road of class struggle and social development, is also condemned, as it were, to trial and error by the above initiative, for the theoretician and organizer of the Bolshevik Party stressed that what is the worst is not mistakes, but the continuation of mistakes and an inability to correct them and draw the right conclusions.

The preparations for our party's ninth extraordinary congress were accompanied by unease caused by a repetition of the crises that have been appearing in postwar Poland. This unease cast a heavy shadow on the discussions, disputes, and solution seeking of that time, and it forced those possessing a weaker class awareness and weaker theoretical preparedness into thinking that the development of socialism is in itself crisis-ridden. The congress gave expression to the general conviction in the party that the crises are not caused by socialism, but by departing from socialism, and then it raised the question: What causes these departures from socialism?

The congress resolution stated that "an important condition behind the party's credibility and behind its program of socialist renewal is a thorough and honest explanation of all the dramatic events in the country's postwar history," and it obligated the Central Committee to set up an appropriate commission. This was done in September 1981 by the third Central Committee plenum, which charged the commission to "examine and determine the social, economic, and political background and course of the social crises, tension, and conflicts, especially those that have been dramatic and have brought tragic consequences," to "present proposals on how to examine and analyze sociopolitical life as an important tool facilitating the earliest possible detection of emerging social tension," and to "formulate the principles behind and the methods of solving conflicts."

In May 1983, the 12th Central Committee plenum adopted the commission's report, confirmed its conclusions, decided to publish this report in a special issue of NOWE DROGI, and expressed the conviction that "the report and the conclusions contained in it will serve the development of ideological thought and of party practice in the process of socialist renewal."

This modestly-sized pamphlet, which appeared a dozen or so [kilkanascie] days ago, is the result of work not only by Central Committee members, but also by many scientific outposts and many other persons whose assistance and knowledge was used and who possessed primary documents. The pamphlet also incorporates the toil of party organizations held consultations on the material gathered by the commission. Dozens of treatizes and various opinions on the same events and phenomena were used in order to form a final version of the report. The published text is complete and unique -- it is the sum total of what can be commented on from the point of view of the present and on the basis of a Marxist analysis of social processes. In accordance with the ruling of the congress and of the third plenum, the report goes as far as August 1980.

As a record of the historical truth, the report is, of course, immensely important. The conclusions in it are all the more important because they stem from the party's and society's desire to create guarantees that the country may be protected against further dramatic conflicts. The extraordinary congress reflected this desire by placing the party under an obligation.

This is not an obligation not to commit mistakes, as that would be pure demagogy or Utopia. The obligation concerns the shaping of the kind of social relations where mistakes in exercising authority, running the economy, and meeting the material and spiritual needs of society will be detected in good time and to the correct extent, and where the tension stemming from the above will be dissipated befdore the danger of conflicts arises.

The report is a view of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland from a specific angle -- from the angle of what has painfully burdened the life of the nation in these 40 years. This view is an essential addendum, but only an addendum, to this chapter of national hisotry, for without it the history of People's Poland would be unfeasible and incomplete. But the report also shows the events and phenomena to which it is devoted in the proper perspective and reveals the anti-Polish falsehood of the opinions propagated by the political adversary that the entire history of reborn socialist Poland is one whole chain of calamities and conflicts. A great national effort and the party's programmatic thinking have brought the country huge and creative transformations in all spheres. And the crises that emerged during these transformations might have caused delays, increased moral and material expenditure, and caused the collective consciousness to fluctuate, but never did they effect the essence and general goal of the transformations.

The report of the Central Committee commission is evidence of the party's honesty, reveals the errors that thave been made and the faults of people, and is a critical autoanalysis of faulty decisions and actions. It is difficult to refrain from saying that it is not the party that is solely and completely responsible for everything evil in Polish life. There are other forces as well that are not immune to measures sharply affecting the fate of society and which burden this society today materially and spiritually. And yet one cannot discern anyone else willing enough to present society with a critical report on these measures...

We will shortly return to those conclusions contained in the report that are the most important part of this document from the point of view of today and tomorrow.

Second Article Published

AU141126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 83 p 4

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "Warnings and Recommendations"]

[Text] The document entitled "Report on the Work of the PZPR Central Committee Appointed to Examine the Causes and Course of the Social Conflicts in the History of the PPR" is composed of three parts, each of which gives many grounds for study and consideration.

The first, introductory part reveals the enormous methodological difficulties that the commission came across. As if this was not surprising, none of the previous sociopolitical upheavals in our country brought us experiences in the ways of examining their nature, or even their own documentation. The second part of the report attempts to fill this gap by giving a graphic and factual review of the conflicts and the crises that occurred from 1948 to 1980. However, it is only the third part that draws together the proposals made in parts one and two, proposals that can help prevent future crises, and supplies the gist of the tasks the commission was given.

It should be read both as a warning (against what must never recur) and as the final recommendation (observing principles that will ensure the smooth running of the process of socialist construction). Anyone who thinks that the warnings and recommendations contained in the report are only meant for the authorities would be mistaken, for they are meant for us all, everyone who is a more or even less conscious participant in this process.

There is nothing suprising in the fact that there is a clear concurrence between the proposals stemming from the analysis of the causes and the course of the crisis that have occurred, on the one hand, and the main assumptions of the programmatic resolution adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, on the other. However, this occurrence must be stressed with all seriousness as the results of the commission's work brought what seemed to be an additional confirmation of the correctness of the congress' line of inquiry, and this way, let us recall, a large-scale inquiry into the ways of ensuring against the eventuality of another crisis.

One could, of course, classify the lessons that the commission managed to deduce in many different ways. I am sure that every careful reader of this document has done this for himself. For me, the foremost recommendation is the one for the need to follow the changes taking place in our living conditions and the state of the people's awareness objectively and independently of "desired" distortions, and so, the need to be in authority (all authority, not only the highest authority!) with our senses about us.

The most important criterion of socialism for the workers class and for working people, is the degree to which the implementation of social justice is, I think, manifested in the contracts or the encounters between the widely understood living conditions and the state of consciousness (together with a sense of social security), the extent of approved knowledge, and the various notions and expectations that people have. Some sort of gap is unavoidable here, because it supplies the driving force behind individual and collective activities -- and the abyss becomes social dynamite.

There is no need to add that neither the standard of living of the wide masses of working people nor the state of their common awareness can today be regarded as being very high. But the return to the level from which we can look at these phenomena with our eyes open is quite clear. An illustration of this can be the recent, perhaps not most important but significant all the same, "butter incident" and the government's reaction to the public's reaction.

The Commission recommends in its proposals that the following should be improved: the work of the Central Office of Statistics, specialist research centers, trade unions, and finally of party cells on all levels. It also stresses the importance of legislative solutions to consultations, settling disputes, and so on, as well as economic information that is freely accessible and is not marred with optimism about possible growth, and so forth, everything in fact to ensure that the early warning system will be alert and in good working order.

The next warning that stems from the examination into the causes and the course of the crises is found directly in the sphere of the economy and concerns the disastrous combination of voluntarism in the conceptions and the instability of economic practice. Thanks to the unpredictable nature of events, there is no way we can explain the fact that none of the previous attempts to reform the economy was carried through to the end, and that none of them was given the chance to prove itself. It is difficult, on the other hand, to be surprised that society had a similar attitude to these laws and gave vent to its aspirations at every opportunity without paying heed to the need to correlate services and labor if decision-making centers used to treat economic laws as a kind of plastic that easily succumbs to political desires.

I think that the reading matter provided by this part of the report should give all those at "the top," "the bottom," and in "the middle" plenty to think about, including those who tend to look for ways of getting around the economic reform either for the sake of "easing the lot of the masses," or for the sake of "order and consolidating the center."

The commission then draws conclusions from the repeated wavering that occurred in the past in the way that the socialist democracy was functioning and developing. I heard the opinion at a discussion in the last few days that "society is split by the simultaneous desire for democracy on the one hand, and efficient authorities on the other." The basic recommendation stemming from the report in this area implies that we should stop treating these "sides" as if they were opposed to one another. A bitter pill for "autocratically implemented centralism" to swallow transpires in the document to be the decay of social initiative in all areas, starting with representative bodies and finishing with the trade union or youth movement. In our political conditions, the state body, if it is deprived of the support of social activeness, cannot be democratic, nor can it also be efficient, and this is the humanistic logic of socialism. The decay of the initiative of our citizens has also caused all sorts of deviations in our cadre policy which have hit back and increased this autocratic centralism.

It is also worth taking a look at something else: When socialist channels of activity lose their permeability, then others are sought.... For, in this area in particular, the report clearly stresses, while fully acknowledging the dangerous role being played by the political opposition that is tied to antisocialist foreign centers, that its influence "was greater concerning the aggravation of the crisis than it was in producing it." The last crisis gave us more than enough proof of this, as everyone can recall, of the recent past.

Any citizen who is not obstinate to the point of blindness must admit that the institutions of socialist democracy have been developed to an unprecedented extent and have really become commonly open to everyone who wants to take advantage of them for the good of the people. Even though... the activity and the initiative of society still has not become evident to the same extent? Why? Because the crisis still has not been overcome, not only the economic crisis, but also the political and the moral crisis, because there are sufficient forces in the country and abroad that are interested in continuing the crisis. This is because the people who know there has been a lack of consistency in overcoming find it difficult to overcome their mistrust in the permanence of socialist renewal.

The party must, above all, be fully and ultimately aware of this truth, not only one or another group of its managing cadres, but the entire party, since the main mechanisms that prevent the renewal from being reversed are within the party alone, as the report so convincingly proves, and such a reversal can only go in one direction, toward the occurrence of the next crisis, either in the near or the distant future.

These mechanisms are contained in the agreement of the party's practices with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the permanence of its ties with the workers class, and the quality of party ranks. The report is fair to the party by recalling the wave of intra-party warning criticisms that were voiced before the Eighth PZPR Congress and which were nipped in the bud by the party leadership. However, it also gives a truthful although bitter reply to the question "Why does society always blame the party for everything bad?" The reply is as follows: Either a revolutionary party that plays a managing role in the state is capable of producing and maintaining the international mechanisms that defend socialism from slogans that are alien to it... or it takes the blame for its weakness.

It would now be necessary to ask the subsequent question, that is, have we taken proper advantage of the time that has elapsed between now and the Ninth PZPR Congress in order to set this mechanism into motion, since this is precisely the central issue that still exceeds the discussion of the report. However, if the commission's work will bring one thing, that is, make the entire party constantly and watchfully remember that it is we who bear the increased responsibility for Poland's destiny, then its role will probably have been fulfilled.

OPINIONS VARY ON PROPOSED FOOD PRICE INCREASES

LD141918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The proposals for food price increases, published in the press for discussion, have met with the first response. Let us recall that every citizen has a chance to express his opinion, either by passing his comments to specially created consultation points, or through debates within various social organizations. Such broad consultations prove that the variants of the increases, and their final form, are an open matter.

Initial comments on the proposed price increases indicate that there is an enormous variation in opinions, that there are many contradictory views or that simply the assumptions of the proposed price movements are not understood. It is too early, of course, for generalizations, nevertheless one should (?quote) a considerable number of opinions stressing the modest size of the proposed increases in relation to the rumors on this issue that have been in circulation recently. Apart from this, such voices also express concern for the state of family budgets after the increases are implemented. A considerable number of people have pointed to lack of clarity in the proposals published in the press, which as they claim makes it difficult to understand them in more detail.

BRIEFS

DRUG ADDICTION DISCUSSED -- At a session of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers, a draft bill on the prevention of drug addiction was examined. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Deputy Premier Zenon Komender also attended the session. Invited scientists took part in the discussion. In recent years drug addiction has increased, particularly among the youth. Combating drug addiction demands new legal solutions. The Sociopolitical Committee decided to submit the draft bill for debates in the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83 LD]

MANESCU MEETS SINOWATZ, BENYA IN VIENNA

AU141913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 14/11/1983 -- Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, now in Vienna to participate in the international meeting on world peace, cooperation and economic development, had on Monday an interview with Fred Sinowatz, federal Chancellor of Austria.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Romania's president and the Austrian head of government.

During the interview stress was laid with satisfaction on the ascending course of the Romanian-Austrian relations on multiple planes, and aspects were approached of the further development of the relations between the two countries in keeping with the decision made at top level, with emphasis on the possibilities of intensifying commerical exchanges, industrial cooperation on a bilateral plane and in third countries, in transport and in other fields of activity.

Questions were also approached related to the international life and particularly to the situation in Europe.

The federal chancellor of Austria was highly appreciative of the actions and initiatives taken by Romania and her president on an international plane for the ensurance of a world of peace and collaboration.

The importance was highlighted of the intensifying fight of peoples, of all states for safeguarding peace as well as the necessity not to deploy new missiles in Europe, reduce and withdraw the ones in place, take efficient measures of disarmament and development of international economic cooperation.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship.

The same day, Manea Manescu had an interview with Anton Benya, president of Nationalrat, with whom he approached aspects of the Romanian-Austrian relations as well as current international issues. The role of parliaments was emphasized in the peoples' rapprochement, in the creation of a climate of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO RECEIVES CAPISIZU

AU101145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2051 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 09/11/1983 -- Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, received Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Romanian delegation attending the proceedings of the ninth session of the Romanian-Congolese Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the Congolese leader.

During the interview that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides approached aspects related to the bilateral relations and expressed the joint wish to intensify them on multiple planes, particularly in the field of economic cooperation.

RCP'S BOBU RECEIVES IRAQI YOUTH DELEGATION

AU181901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/11/1983 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on Monday afternoon a delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Youth led by Anwar Maolood Theban [spelling as received], president of that organization.

Reference was made on the occasion to the fine relations of collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes, which have steadily been developing in accordance with the summit talks and understandings.

The interview was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth].

MAURITAINIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT ROMANIA IN NOV

AU181900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1983 — Lt. Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Haildala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, head of state, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in the second half of November 1983, upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS OPENING OF RCP CC PLENUM

AU141816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPPES 14/11/1983 -- On Monday, November 14, the proceedings started, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The following items are included in the agenda of the proceedings which was adopted unanimously:

The draft single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in 1984;

The draft plan for the development of agriculture and the food industry, water management and silviculture in 1984;

The programme for the more rapid growth of labour productivity and the improvement of labour organization and norm-setting over 1983-1985 and until 1990;

The programme for the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, the reduction of the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy and the superior capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials over 1983-1985 and until 1990;

The programme for the application of self-management and self-sufficiency measures for the ensurance of an appropriate supply of the population with farmfood products and industrial consumers goods over October 1, 1983 - September 30, 1984.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting are attended, as invited guests, by first secretaries of county party committees, cadres from ministries, central institutions and mass organizations, editor-in-chief of the central press who are not members of the CC of the RCP.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

Plan, Budget Discussed

AU141820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1983 -- On November 14, a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place under the chairmanship of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meeting debated and approved the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1984.

It was stressed that the level of the financial indicators and the way of setting up and using financial resources by each plan holder were grounded on a more marked growth of labour productivity, the rise of the efficiency of each leu invested or spent, the more substantial reduction of production expenditure, of material spending in the first place, the application of a strict regime of savings in all fields of activity, the consolidation of the budget, financial-monetary and currency balance, the strengthening of order and discipline in using state funds.

It was highlighted that the provisions under the draft state budget ensured the financial resources needed for the further development of all the branches of the national economy, in keeping with the tasks and priorities set under the economic plan. At the same time, the fact was emphasized that the 1984 levels of income and expenditure provided for the establishment of a financial balance on the basis of home resources alone alone.

During the November 14 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, President Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid to Romania over November 2-4.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the interview between the two heads of state, which goes down as a remarkable moment in the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue, with a decisive role in the ever stronger development of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples both bilaterally and internationally.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized with satisfaction that the fruitful results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mika Spiljak found an expression in the joint Romanina-Yugoslav declaration, document which reiterates both sides' will to deepen and amplify the fine relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, which are an example of cooperation between two neighbour and friendly socialist countries.

The importance was highlighted of the understandings reached by the two presidents with regard to the further expansion of the Romanian-Yugoslav economic cooperation, the intensification and diversification of commerical exchanges, the carrying out of cooperation actions on third markets.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the manysided development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, their steady strengthening and promotion met the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples' interests of progress and served the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Stress was laid on the special significance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mika Spiljak on a series of current international issues. The Executive Political Committee pointed with satisfaction to the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia, expressed by the two presidents, to cooperate still more closely in the international life, to firmly militate for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a stop in the siting of new medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for the prevention of a nuclear war.

The significance was also brought to the fore of Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to work for the development of the bi- and multilateral relations among the Balkan countries, for the creation of zones of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases in the Balkans and in other parts of our continent, for the establishment of a climate of security, confidence and cooperation in Europe and the world over, for the peaceful settlement of all interstate conflicts and litigious issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for the firm promotion of a policy of independence, collaboration and peace.

Unanimously approving of the results scored and conclusions reached during the talks between Nicoale Ceausescu and Mika Spiljak, the Executive Political Committee set measures for the implementation of the understandings covenanted, for the achievement, in good conditions, of the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation projects, for the benefit of the two neighbour and friendly countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

PRESS URGES PLO UNITY UNDER YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU121825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1224 GMT 12 Nov 83

["On the Side of the Palestinian People's Cause" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/11/1983 -- Under the headlines "In the Interest of the Vital Aspiration of the Palestinian People" and "For the Triumph of the Palestinian Cause -- Unity of Will and Action" SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of November 12 carry articles highlighting that public opinion in Romania learned with feelings of anxiety and deep concern about the inter-Palestinian fighting in the north of Lebanon. It is a particularly serious situation, SCINTEIA assesses as these armed confrontation take place within "Al Fatah," within the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), that is within the forces leading the struggle for the promotion of and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Romanian people, that has always manifested support for and militant solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people, for its aspirations after living in its own free and independent state, the same newspaper reads, expresses its regret for the dissensions within the "Al Fatah," within the Palestinian movement in general.

Already at the July plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, expressing concern over the situation created within the PLO, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu said: Without interfering in the domestic affairs of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I would like to express our friendly concern over the dissensions created and voice our hope that they will be overcome as soon as possible. Under the present circumstances the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian organizations at head with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat should be more united than ever before.

The interests of the Palestinian people, the ensurance of its right to self-determination, to a lasting peace in the Middle East should be placed above everything else.

The Romanian people, Socialist Romania have manifested their active solidarity and have always been on the side of the just cause of the Palestinian people, of its indestructible right to be master of its own fate. The fact is highly significant that Romania was among the first states of the world that had recognized the PLO as the sole authorized and legitimate representative of that people.

This principled, firm stance is most tellingly illustrated by the numerous friendly meetings President Nicolae Ceausescu had with Yasir 'Arafat, each time the Romanian party and state leader reiterating his support to a resolution of the Palestinian people's question as the key-problem of the settlement of the Middle East situation.

Next SCINTEIA writes: The Romanian people expresses its concern over the regrettable developments within "Al Fatah" and the PLO as they bear negatively on the cause of the Palestinian people as well as on the situation in the area in general. Confrontations and all the more so armed confrontations are not and cannot be a way serving the goals for the attainment of which the Palestinian people struggles; on the contrary they weaken, seriously prejudice this fight.

The fundamental interests of the Palestinian people require that, no matter the differences of views as to the ways and means of asserting that people's rights, everything possible be done for putting an end to internecine fighting, for overcoming the situation created, for settling the differences by the Palestinians themselves not by means of weapons but by political means, through negotiations, the cause of unity coming first. Under the current international circumstances the unity of the PLO, at head with Yasir 'Arafat is a prerequisite for this organization to guide the Palestinian people to the victory of its just cause, to the ensurance of its inalienable right to self-determination.

Stressing that the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of all the Arab peoples is a prerequisite for establishing a global peace in the Middle East SCINTEIA highlights that the more powerful this unity is the more remarkable progress made by the cause of the Palestinian people and the interests of the Arab peoples in general will be.

As a close and sincere friend of the Palestinian people, the Romanian people and public opinion reiterate their solidarity with the fight the PLO wages under the leadership of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and express their hope that the current dissensions and armed confrontation will cease immediately that the ceasefire will be observed and solutions will be found conducive to the restoration and strengthening of the unity of action of the Palestinian movement, to the consolidation of the PLO and the enhancement of its role in settling the crisis in the Middle East in the interest of all the peoples in the area, of world peace.

PEACE ACTIONS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

AU091658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1453 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/11/1983 -- The peace and disarmament movement which is gaining momentum in Romania also takes various forms of manifestation: civic rallies, meetings and marches of working people, symposia and conferences, etc. Practically speaking, all the country's localities hosted actions for disarmament and peace this autumn.

The number of participants amount to several million of citizens -- old and young people -- working people in industrial enterprises and farm units, experts in research institutes, clerics, didactic staff. Expressing the will of the whole Romanian people, the participants in these meetings ask for an end to be put to the aberrant arms race, for disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures above all, and for measures to defend and consolidate peace. The dominant idea stressed during these events is that the peoples of the world, through their joint efforts, can impose peace, can eliminate the danger of a nuclear war.

Tens of thousands of participants in the meetings held these last few days in Slobozia, Miercurea Ciuc, Botosani and Giurgiu Municipalities expressed their confidence in the triumph of reason and launched appeals calling for everything possible to be done for a nuclear-free Europe, for the halting of the emplacement of new medium range missiles on the continent, for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place. The panels carried by the demonstrants read: "An End Should Be Put to Nuclear Armings", "No to Nuclear Missiles", "Let Peace Triumph".

Just as at the manifestations held previously, in other county seats, at the close of these new meetings, letters and messages were adopted, addressed to the embassies of the USSR and of the USA in Bucharest, to the embassies of all European countries, calling for tangible actions to be taken for the halting of the arms race, for the achievement of disarmament and the ensurance of peace.

Youth Rally in Bucharest

AU121909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1250 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/11/1983 -- An impressive meeting for peace and disarmament was held in Bucharest on November 12 under the slogan "Romania's Youth Want Peace". The meeting was attended by representatives of the children and of the youth of most various professions from all over the country who gathered in the Romanian capital city to express their adhesion to the home and foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, to President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiatives on a international plane.

Early in the morning over 100,000 demonstrators and numerous Bucharesters, as well as several thousands of delegates from all the homelands's counties made an impressive line in the Roman Square which filed through the capital's boulevards heading for the Palace of Sports and Culture in the Youth Park. The demonstrators carried the flags of the homeland and the RCP and panels spelling out protests against the ever more dangerous escalation of the arms race and requests for the cessation of the arms race, the renunciation of the plans to site new medium-range missiles in Europe, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, the adoption of tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The panels reading "a resolute no to the deployment of new missiles in Europe," "Yes to the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place." The slogans cheered along the route were true symbols of the Romanian young generation's commitment to the fight for the building of a world free from the nightmare of a devastating war.

The participants in the meeting held before the Palace of Sports and Culture, the terminal of the march for peace and disarmament, were addressed, among others, by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], Poliana Cristescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY, chairman of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization, student Elisabeta Iobaggy, vice-chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Students' Association (UCSAR) of Cluj-Napoca, Edgar Ottschoefski, a pupil at the "Nikolaus Lenau" mathematics-physics lyceum in Timisoara.

The participants in the meeting sent the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, the message of the young generation in Socialist Romania which expresses the firm resolve of the whole youth to militate unswervingly for the exemplary implementation of the home and foreign policy of the RCP and Romanian state, their adhesion to Romania's peace initiatives.

As an expression of the wish to strengthen solidarity with the youth everywhere, to work jointly for safeguarding peace, the participants in the great meeting in Bucharest adopted the text of the letter addressed by the UCY, the UCSAR and the Young Pioneers' Organization of Romania, to the secretary-general of the UN, as well as the text of the appeal addressed to the national, regional and international organizations of the youth in Europe with which the Romanian youth organizations have relations of collaboration.

ITALIAN ACADEMY GIVES AWARDS TO CEAUSESCU

AU122023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Rome AGERPRES 12/11/1983 - The Anversan Academy of Italy conferred on Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the diploma of honorary member of the Anversan Academy, the diploma of merit and the medal of merit, for his outstanding political and social activity, for special contributions in the social, artistic and cultural fields.

Presenting the high distinctions during a get-together at the Romanian Embassy in Rome, Professor Armando Milonis, president of the academy, pointed out that the board of the academy wanted by that to pay homage to the Romanian President's internationally highly prestigious personality and emphasize their appreciation of his profound humanism.

PRC JURISTS VISIT BUCHAREST 3-10 NOV

AU102034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/11/1983 -- Over November 3-10 a delegation of the Jurists' Association of the People's China, headed by Liang Wenying, deputy chairman of the association, visited Romania.

The guests conducted talks with a delegation headed by Constantin Flitan, chairman of the Romanian Jurists' Association.

The Chinese jurists also had interviews with leading representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Supreme Court.

During the talks stress was laid on the role played by the jurists in the two countries in preventing and fighting offences and in the struggle for providing peace and security to all peoples.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN LEGAL COMMITTEE

AU122105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations [no agency name as received] 12/11/1983 -- Taking the floor in the Legal Committee of the UN General Assembly, Romania's representative emphasized the outstanding importance of drafting a code of crimes against peace and security of mankind, in the context of the current international situation.

The future code of crimes against mankind's peace and security will have to comprise all infringements of international legality incriminated under the political-legal instruments adopted so far and establish not only the liability of states but also of the juristic persons involved in such infringements, the Romanian representative said.

He stressed the necessity of drafting faster the convention referring to the states' liability, a legal instrument of major importance in the current, very tense international situation.

Referring to the norms regarding the states' cooperation in the domain of international waters, the Romanian representative stressed that the relevant process of coding had to be based on the states' practices to rigorously accord with the fundamental principles of international law which consecrates the states' sovereign rights on their national resources, on the waters in their territories, and ensure on that basis the broad development of the collaboration among the states concerned.

USSR ENVOY LAYS WREATHS AT LENIN MONUMENT

AU101300 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Y.M. Tyazhel'nikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, and embassy members laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Monument in Bucharest in the morning of 7 November.

The ceremony was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, and by other officials.

RCP CC CONDOLENCE TELEGRAM TO FINNISH CP

AU101150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2035 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/11/1983 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent a condolatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, expressing sincere condolence in relation to the death of Ville Pessi [spelling as received], honorary chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, outstanding militant of the party.

RCP MESSAGE TO BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU122202 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1983 -- The message of friendship and militant solidarity addressed by the CC of the RCP to the participants in the 38th National Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, to British Communists and working people reads:

Romanian Communists view with great interest and feelings of solidarity the activity unfolded by the Communist Party of Great Britain for the defence of the working people's interests, the consolidation of the unity of action of the working class, of all democratic and progressive forces in Great Britain.

The message stresses with satisfaction the fruitful collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain and expresses the wish to develop in the future, too, the relations of friendship and internationalist solidarity between the two parties, based on the principles of mutual esteem and regard, independence, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, observance of every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its home and foreign policy, its forms and means of action in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for economic and social transformations, for the consolidation of peace and collaboration among all peoples of the world.

We are also pleased to highlight the good relations established on multiple planes between Romania and Great Britain, the message reads, reiterating Romania's determination to further act for the amplification and diversification of the political, economic, cutlural, technological and scientific relations between the two countries, for the continuation of their collaboration in international arena.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW UN CENTER DIRECTOR

AU09C647 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/11/1983 -- On November 9 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Raymond F. Rabenold, resident representative of the UNDP in Romania, new director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest, on a formal presentation visit related to his taking over mission. On the occasion talks passed in a cordial atmosphere

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT COOPERATION WITH USSR -- A festivity took place at the Bacau Aircraft Enterprise on 1 November marking the construction of the 500th lightweight utility airplane in cooperation with specialists from the Soviet Union. The event was attended by representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and by representatives of the leadership of the competent Soviet Ministry. Y.M. Tyazhel'nikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

RCP DELEGATION VISITS GDR -- A delegation of RCP Central Committee activists led by Comrade Alexandru Szabo, deputy section chief of the RCP Central Committee, held an exchange of experience and fact-finding visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation conducted talks at the SED Central Committee and at the Cottbus and Dresden District party committees. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 83 p 6 AU]

SUNDIC TERMS U.S. MILITARY BUDGET 'FRIGHTENING'

AU141552 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] A peacetime military budget that reminds one of a wartime one. Here is a Milika Sundic commentary on the occasion of the U.S. Congress decision to earmark over $260 billion for military purposes in 1984:

Without any apparent resistance the White House obtained practically everything it demanded of the American Congress for its peacetime armament program, that is, over $260 billion. There was in fact only one misunderstanding between the Senate and the House of Representatives on the issue of alloting funds for the production of new poisonous cases. The Senate voted for and the House against this. With its fantastic sum of over $260 billion, however, the American armament plan, which is called a peacetime plan, looks frightening for the whole world. Irrespective of the fact that the country involved is one of the most powerful and richest world powers, with such huge sums being spent on armament it is hardly possible that a disarmament agreement with the other superpower can be achieved, and, what is even worse, the developing countries, which have debts of over $700 billion, will in practice face problems that are even more difficult than they have been up to now.

The U.S. peacetime armaments plan -- especially if one bears in mind the kind of weapons involved -- reminds one more of a war budget of the worst postwar times when the world was threatened by the danger of being involved in another world conflict. Furthermore, it constitutes a great challenge to the other superpower, the Soviet Union, and it will probably instigate even greater rivalry and bloc confrontation between these two powers. It is particularly noticeable that the U.S. military budget gives the greater attention to the construction of a strong navy, which conforms with the well-known Washington view that it should be present in all the regions of the world, or rather in all the seas and oceans.

Finally, here we have the new MX intercontinental missiles, whose action range covers every point on the globe. What causes special concern when the new U.S. military budget is concerned is the fact that a feeling has been created in the United States that the United States must remain the leading world power and that this is one of the essential prerequisites for the preservation of peace in the world which must rest on a strengthening military power. Indeed, nobody in the United States doubts that the Soviet Union will also go along this road, but on the other hand it is expected that Moscow will find it much more difficult to carry such a burden. This is undoubtedly true, but it would be far from reasonable to believe that one will gain anything because of it.

Under the present conditions when the big powers and the military blocs are allocating such tremendous sums for armaments, any calculation that this is the way to achieve an unsurpassable advantage over the other superpower is a pure illusion. Both superpowers and their allies have sufficient destructive arms -- without any additional expenditure for armaments -- to be able to destroy each other several times over. Even if it was merely a matter of economically exhausting the other side -- in this case, the Soviet Union and the Eastern military bloc -- the result would be the same. If this is so, any belief in the omnipotence of the new arms or that they can be used for war purposes without danger is indeed devoid of any sense. Unfortunately, the big powers do not think so, and the world is less and less convinced of their ability and reasonableness to safeguard and preserve peace. After all, whenever the world was faced with an enhanced arms race -- not only in recent times -- the danger of a world conflict breaking out increased.

DRAGAN RECEIVES U.S. ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD142332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation from the U.S. part of the Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council. In the talks with Richard Johnson, executive chairman, and William Hamilton, deputy chairman of the council, views were exchanged on current bilateral economic cooperation. The efforts that both sides must make in order to further advance it were stressed. Particular attention was devoted to the forthcoming session of the U.S. part of the Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council, which is to be held on 9 December in New York.

ENVOY TO U.S. MEETS BALDRIDGE, WEINBERGER

LD150956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Prospects for promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States took the central place in talks held here today, Tuesday, by Yugoslavia's ambassador in Washington, Budomir Loncar, and U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge.

Baldridge underlined that good prospects for the continuing recovery of the U.S. economy next year open up favourable possibilities for increasing Yugoslav exports in the United States. Loncar was also received by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. They discussed questions related to bilateral relations.

DIZDAREVIC COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD141229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 14 (TANJUG) -- Open Yugoslav-Iranian talks have contributed to clearing the ground for wider cooperation, mutual appreciation and better knowing each other, Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of Yugoslavia's Council for International Relations, told the Belgrade daily BORBA today (Monday) on his return from Iran. Such an atmosphere prevailed at the Yugoslav-Iranian talks that one could discuss differences as well and the principle that differences should not stand in the way of cooperation was strongly proving its worth, Dizdarevic said. This bears a particular significance since in the last months prior to his visit to Iran and, above all, on the eve of it a certain cooling ensued in relations between Yugoslavia and Iran, Dizdarevic evaluated. Without going into reasons for that, he pointed out that timely and intensive contacts could contribute to doing away with disagreements that have started gathering.

Iranian Premier Musavi's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia will "raise to a higher level our political cooperation and be a great impulse to future efforts for all-round cooperation," Dizdarevic voiced his opinion. Dizdarevic underlined Yugoslavia's wish and possibilities to significantly take part in the implementation of Iran's development plan.

In their coverage of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Yugoslavia's mass information media have been acting to the benefit of peace and an end to that war and this is Yugoslavia's stand of principle. They do not wish to [word indistinct] with anybody and do harm not only to Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with Iran and Iraq but also to efforts being made by the non-aligned and all peace-loving forces to put an end to that war, the Yugoslav leader said. Dizdarevic transmitted to the Iranian leadership Yugoslavia's stand on this matter, and also urged the Iranian side to do the same in view of an extremely negative writing in some Iranian newspapers on Yugoslavia of late.

Yugoslavia will go actively acting in the direction of an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war and of removing dangers with which it is fraught, and do so in the spirit of the appeal by the New Delhi non-aligned summit, Dizdarevic said. "The Iranian side has set out its stands and we have transmitted them to our leadership," he added. Yugoslavia does not want to sit in judgement on this case, Dizdarevic said. "This does not mean, however, that we have taken a neutral stand but expresses our wish to act in favour of peace and to safeguard our relations and cooperation with both countries which are friendly to us and non-aligned ones," he went on. It is not easy under the conditions of a war being fought between the two to observe the principle that "we should not develop our relations with one of them to the detriment of the other and our relations with it," Dizdarevic said in conclusion.

PLANINC TO VISIT BRITAIN 15-18 November

LD141347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay an official visit to Great Britain 15-18 November 1983 at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

COMMENTATOR SVETIC PREVIEWS TALKS WITH UK

LD150029 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] We shall report on other events in our country after the international chronicle which we begin with a contribution on the eve of tomorrow's visit by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to London, at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Here is Filip Svetic, our foreign political commentator, to tell us about the significance of the Yugoslav-British talks.

[Svetic] We will certainly not be wrong in saying that Great Britain is among the European countries with which we have lasting, stable and comprehensive relations. Such features of our relations are due not only to the inescapable foundation dating from World War II but also to the constant political dialogue during frequent visits at the highest political level. For no matter how different the international position of the two countries and regardless of the fact that they do not share the same view on some, in particular, international political problems, in many respects their attitudes are similar and even identical, as expressed in the diplomatic vocabulary.

Milka Planic's visit to London will, therefore, be a continuation of the present practice in mutual political talks and an opportunity to deepen comprehensive relations on a stable basis. In view of the world situation it is not difficult to assume that the subjects of the talks will include problems of Europe, the situation in the Middle East, and other crisis hotbeds, very topical issues of the arms race as well as the no less topical problems of relations between the developed and developing countries to which Great Britain, due to its ties with Third World countries and due to its own interest, pays great attention.

The greatest attention, however, is bound to be devoted to mutual, bilateral, in particular economic, relations. There is no need to look for reasons for this, in particular if one bears in mind the fact that with Great Britain, one of the economically strongest members of the EEC, we have well-known difficulties: a large, already chronic trade deficit, despite a noticeable increase in our exports and reduction in imports in the past year as well as an increase in foreign exchange inflow from a somewhat larger number of British tourists. It is a good sign that this deficit has been reduced this year from $364 million to only $63 million, that is, that the coverage of imports by exports has been increased from only 20 to over 60 percent.

The deficit has for a long time represented a serious obstacle in the entire economic relations which, were they not restricted by the burden of our trade deficit, have good prospects of being expanded and enriched with new forms, also within the broader frameworks of the European Ten, and all the more so since London, in respecting the Yugoslav nonaligned position, has demonstrated a readiness to back financially the measures and program of our economic stabilization; because Britain was the first country to approve, within the framework of the so-called Berne agreement, the credit for us to overcome our balance of payments difficulties.

At this visit, it is, therefore, rightly expected -- as much as this is possible in view of the position of the two countries -- that practical ways and measures will also be agreed on to overcome the remaining obstacles in order that these relations might keep pace, in the mutual interests, with the well-developed political and other types of relations.

VISITING CYPRIOT DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS MAMULA

LD141614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veniamin, minister of defense of the Republic of Cyprus, who arrived this morning for an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces, visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense this morning and had talks with Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and the latter's closest associates.

In a cordial and friendly conversation there was an exchange of opinions on issues relating to further promotion and development of military-economic relations between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries. Mikhail Sirifis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus in Yugoslavia, was also present at the talks.

LESKOVAC LC PROPOSES DISMISSAL OF OFFICIAL

LD082332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Summary] Lkskovac, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- Members of the Leskovac municipal LC committee today unanimously elected Blagoje D. Stojanovic, secretary of the self-managing interest community for culture in Leskovac, new president of the presidium, believing him to be the best person to contribute to a speedier resolution of the complex and fairly difficult political and economic situation of the Leskovac municipality. The session noted that basic LC organizations unanimously adopted all the materials of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and of the Leskovac Municipal LC Committee as the basis on which the complex situation could be resolved. Members of the municipal LC committee dissociated themselves from part of the speech made in the debate by Miroslav Zdravkovic, president of the Leskovac Municipal Assembly, and by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Municipal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation.

In his speech, Zdravkovic said that he accepted part of the responsibility for the complex political situation in the municipality but he said that his responsibility should be discussed only on the basis of facts and only in front of the delegates of the Municipal Assembly. Any other kind of discussion would resemble pressure, he said. The Municipal Committee unanimously decided to propose to Municipal Assembly delegates that Zdravkovic be dismissed from his post of president on account of his opportunist behavior and mistakes and that the procedure be set in motion to dismiss also Mirko Stanovic, vice president of the Assembly. This procedure should end by 18 November when a session of all three Municipal Assembly chambers has been convened.

It was further decided to set in motion the procedure to establish the degree of ideopolitical responsibility of Krste Stojanovic, former president of the Leskovac Municipal LC Conference, and Vukosava Vuckovic who had submitted her resignation to the post of president of the Municipal Conference of Leskovac SAWP a few days ago. It was also decided to initiate procedure establishing the degree of ideopolitical responsibility of Mirko Stankovic and Miroslav Zdravkovic. The committee formed a working group which would determine the responsibility of individual members of the Municipal Committee and of the committee's presidium who had contributed, with their attitude and behavior, to the complex political situation in Leskovac.

ECONOMY, BANKS SUFFER LIQUIDITY SHORTAGE

AU041514 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 83 p 4

[V.M. report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Oct -- Under the present conditions, it would be much easier for the economy if all banks in Yugoslavia were liquid. However, in the first 8 months of this year, 34 banks were not liquid, and even as many as four to five of them had a negative balance of 1-7 days. This was said at today's session of the collegium of general directors of the Social Accounting Service services in the republics and provinces which was held in Sarajevo.

In the first 8 months of this year, some 8,400 accounts were blocked, of which over 6,300 were accounts of economic organization. This, as a rule, means that some 1.4 million workers are employed in work organizations which have no real cover for their obligations up to 30 days and over 30 days.

The country's internal liquidity, as Momcilo Tomic, deputy general director of the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia, stressed, has recently seriously deteriorated and threatens to devalue to a great extent the efforts to implement stabilization, because the economy simply has no money. Currently, the claims of the economic organizations in the country total over 240 billion dinars.

On the other hand, a mere 15 percent of the total working capital is controlled by the economy, while the rest are credits, advance payments, and the like. If one adds to this the fact that investments have been greatly exceeded and that there are large claims, it is evident why a large number of the organizations of associated labor hardly manages to pay personal incomes.

STAMBOLIC ON ECONOMIC CRISIS, MISGUIDED CRITICS

AU101728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 83 p 3

[D. Radevic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Oct -- We are facing a big problem: Can we master the economic crisis the way we are self-managingly organized for production and not in an integrated way? This is a question that workers in all the Belgrade communes are asking more and more frequently. A clear and prompt answer is required, and action to accompany it. We all know that time is precious. We do not measure it by days and hours, but by the interest payments which are relentlessly rising. The secret hopes that still exist in some places, to the effect that everything will come to a good end all by itself, may take a dreadful toll. Considering that self-managing integration is a joining of production forces and capacities, to encourage it in fact means to implement our view that a way out of the crisis is to be sought in relying on one's own forces.

Faintheartedness

This was said among other things by Ivan Stambolic, president of the City Committee, in his opening speech at the session of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade today which was devoted to the tasks of the communists in the strengthening of self-managing integration processes in the economy. The session was also attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It is demagoguery to make positive assessments of self-managing relations, Stambolic continued, while registering negative economic results. This is not socialist self-management. Self-management must show itself to be superior precisely in the field of management and productivity. We are all aware of the danger for a revolution that gets entangled in contradictions. The view ahead has become blurred for some people. Scope for faintheartedness and hopelessness is opening. If the prospects contained in the programs remain words only, they will turn into demagoguery, and that is the worst that can happen. We can no longer invoke some so-called "outlined" tasks -- we have exhausted our credit in that respect -- but can only cite what we are undertaking and realizing.

If we have fragmented production and autarky in the economy, it is also possible that we have a divided and fragmented workers class, which finds it difficult to express its joint interest. The tendency toward state-property relations can be resisted more successfully with self-managing integration.

Stressing that the decentralization of the social capital radically implemented through the constitutional reform has led into a situation in which almost nobody any longer produces for the Yugoslav market but everybody works "for himself," Ivan Stambolic said that the economic crisis and the political situation are reviving in some heads the forgotten ideal of full employment, abolition of all social difference, and complete monolithism in the party, which although it has never been realized was ascribed to in an early period.

Criticism

Those who want to sound off from the rejected positions of statism, unitarianism, and a firm hand are also searching for something in the Yugoslav economic sphere... We only accept criticism from the positions of socialist self-management and social integration. We must constantly dissociate ourselves from, and ideolically combat, all those who see in the republics and provinces only obstacles to self-managing integration and who, by opposing autarky, want to question the very existence of the republics and provinces. There is no way to self-managing integration above the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation and the set political line of the LCY. When will we understand that it is bad that we are initiating disputes about priniples when it is urgently necessary to adopt a decision at once? There are no shortcuts on our way out of the crisis. A long way is ahead of us, Stambolic said in conclusion.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, ENERGY

LD142156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- the SFRY Presidency today held an expanded session chaired by Mika Spiljak. Taking part in the session's work were the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the highest-ranking officials of the Federation. In line with a proposal from the Federal Executive Council, views were exchanged at the session concerning central issues in the foreign exchange system from the point of view of accomplishing the set tasks in the first phase of the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program.

The SFRY Presidency also examined certain questions concerning the budget of the Federation for 1984.

An examination was also carried out of the current, very unfavorable energy situation in the country, and in this connection the Presidency was briefed on the measures being taken by the Federal Executive Council. Particular attention was paid to the exceptional importance of and need for maximum economizing in all forms of energy.

MAMUAL ASSESSES 'UNITY-83' TACTICAL EXERCISE

LD042221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Skopje, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- In Skopje today, the analysis of the joint tactical "Unity-83" exercise held in Macedonia in September this year was completed. Taking part in the analysis in addition to the representatives of all participants in the exercises, were Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence, and Blogoje Taleski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Summing up the exercise, the federal secretary for national defence said that it was successfully prepared and carried out and that the goals set for its participants were achieved. Armiral Mamula indicated that it is essential for our system of all-people's defense, and society as a whole, to be constantly prepared to defend the freedom, independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order of the SFRY. This capability must measure up to the demands of the international situation, which is increasingly unfavorable and uncertain, and the demands of contemporary warfare, which are becoming more difficult and complex. This demands measures from all of society, measures which must be undertaken continuously, according to plan and appropriately, even in conditions of economic difficulties, as stated at the 12th LCY Congress. Among such measures are included exercises such as "Unity-'83," which are carried out exclusively as a preparation for the defense of the independence and freedom of our country. They have no other purposes, nor can they have.

In accordance with this, we carried out these and similar exercises in other parts of the country and we will continue to do so in the future. The deciding factor in selecting a territory for carrying out exercises on a large scale are the characteristis of the territory with regard to the demands imposed by the nature of the exercise.

In the view of Admiral Mamula, the exercise confirmed the complete ideological, organization and functional unity of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as its preparedness for all forms of combat and resistance envisaged by the doctrine of all-people's defense war. The exercise showed the very close cooperation with the Yugoslav People's Army, and other subjects of defense and security. Admiral Mamula noted that the exercise had demonstrated once again the ability of the officers' cadre of the armed forces to resolve complex tasks in conditions of mass use of mechanized forces, aircraft and helicopters and of intensive activities on both sides. The high quality of weapons and of combat equipment of domestic production as well as their adaptation to the concept of all-people's defense were also confirmed.

The high degree of motivation of all the participants in the exercise, the stable moral and political state of the units, the very good training of soldiers, the exemplary attitude to equipment, weapons, people's health and social and private property, the exceptional cooperation by commands, headquarters and all members of the armed forces with the population, and brotherhood, unity and camaraderie -- all this in Admiral Mamula's assessment are values which were strongly manifested in this complex task.

In emphasizing all these values, Admiral Mamula stressed in particular the significance of the circumstances that the exercise had been successfully carried out in a highly economical manner and within the framework of the resources planned for this purpose. This demonstrates the responsible attitude by all the participants of the exercise to the tasks facing the armed forces in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program under such conditions.

By proceeding from the value of the knowledge acquired in this exercise, Comrade Mamula pointed out the need for these values to be incorporated as significant experiences in all the plans for training and preparing the armed forces and other segments of society for the tasks in an all-people's defense war. The federal secretary also stressed the need for all the topical questions raised by this exercise to be subjected to a comprehensive, objective and successful analysis in detail.

It is necessary to identify omissions and examine in particular those training programs for which there was no time for discussion in the joint analysis and which are of great significance for the perfecting of our entire system of combat and resistance in all conditions -- in the towns, in settlements and in open space.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITIKA CHIEF EDITOR -- Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's general director, Aleksandar Bakocevic, has been nominated the editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav daily "POLITIKA". Bakocevic (55) was at the head of the Yugoslav news agency since the autumn of 1980. After graduating from Belgrade's faculty of law, Bakocevic held various responsible posts in representative bodies and socio-political organisations. Among other things, he was a vice-president in the government of the Republic of Serbia, president of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Equality and Independence of Peoples, member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance (SAWPY) and president of the SAWPY foreign-affairs and international relations section. Bakocevic, who is a well-known publicist, has published a number of books, essays and articles on cultural policy, international relations and Yugoslav foreign policy. Bakocevic has received full tribute for his contribution to TANJUG's development, especially in the period of its modernisation, by TANJUG's editorial board and workers' council. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 4 Nov 83 LD]